The Arab Monetary Fund revealed that the output of the tourism sector in the UAE reached 58.2 billion dollars (213.59 billion dirhams) in 2019, while the output of the tourism sector at the level of Arab countries rose last year to reach 313.6 billion dollars in 2019 compared to 281.5 billion dollars in the year 2018, registering an increase of 2.2 percent over 2018.

According to the report of the fifteenth issue of a series of policy briefs on "The implications of the emerging Coronavirus crisis on the tourism sector in the Arab countries and the policies to support recovery", issued by the Arab Monetary Fund, the sector’s tourism output recorded its highest level in Saudi Arabia, reaching $79.5 billion in the year 2019, followed by the UAE and Egypt, with sector output of $58.2 billion and $48.3 billion in 2019, respectively.

Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Egypt acquired the highest share of the total output of the tourism sector in the Arab countries, as the share of the three countries combined amounted to about 59% of the total output of the sector at the level of the Arab countries, equivalent to about $186 billion in 2019.

Source (Al-Khaleej Newspaper-UAE, Edited)
Jordan's Inflation Rose by 0.90 Percent

The consumer price index (inflation) in Jordan increased, during the first half of this year, by 0.90 percent, to reach the point 101.18 compared to 100.28 during the same period last year. According to the report of the Department of Statistics, the general index of consumer prices decreased during the month of June of this year by 0.61 percent, to reach the point 100.51 compared to 101.13 during the same month last year. As for the monthly level, the general consumer price index for June of this year rose to the point 100.51 compared to 100.39 in May of the same year.
The Kuwaiti Government Resorts to External Borrowing to Finance the Budget Deficit

The head of the Finance and Economic Committee in the Kuwaiti parliament, Safaa Al-Hashem, revealed that the government requested the parliament to allow it to borrow 20 billion dinars (65 billion dollars) over thirty years, including eight billion to finance the current budget deficit, confirming the opposition of the government's desire to borrow from abroad to finance the budget deficit "where government borrowing does not receive parliamentary or popular approval," stressing that "income diversification is a necessity." The government announced that transferring some assets from the general reserve fund to the future generations reserve is one of the proposed solutions that it may resort to finance the public budget deficit.

Kuwait is suffering in the current fiscal year from a severe crisis in financing its financial deficit, which may be exacerbated by the large drop in oil prices and the additional financial costs incurred by the government due to the Corona crisis. As a result of the continuous withdrawal from the general reserve fund which represents the closest sanctuary to the government, a large part of its liquidity has been drained, as Kuwait currently deduces by law at least 10% of its revenues annually in favor of the future generations reserve, which is managed by the General Investment Authority.

Source (Al-Arabiya.net website, Edited)

 condoms Lebanon's international bonds incur more decline

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Lebanon suspended its talks with the International Monetary Fund after a dispute on the Lebanese side over the extent of losses in the financial system and the suspension of the start of reforms aimed at treating the root causes of the turmoil. In this context, Patrick Couran, a senior economist at the Investment Research Company and one of the authors of the report, pointed out that "the risks of Lebanon's international bonds tend toward the negative side", considering that "the

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